

Bingley Urban District Council.



REPORTS  
OF THE  
Medical Officer of Health  
AND  
Sanitary Inspector.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
DECEMBER 31st, 1920.



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# BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH for the Year ending December 31st, 1920.

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

The contents and arrangements of the following Report are in accordance with instructions received from the Ministry of Health, in a Memorandum issued in February, 1921.

### NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

**The Population** of the District in 1920 is estimated by the Ministry at 18,532, the census population being 18,759.

#### **Physical Features & General Character of the District.**

The Urban District of Bingley consists of a section about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, of the valley of the River Aire, running from North-West to South-East, and the drainage area of that part of the river. On the North-East side of the valley the land rises steeply to the table-land of Rumbolds Moor which has an elevation of 800 to 1,200 feet, the

valley itself being about 200 and 300 feet above sea-level. On the South-West side the District consists chiefly of the drainage area of Harden Beck, a tributary of the Aire, flowing from South-West to North-East, the watershed of which varies in height up to about 1,000 feet. The geological stratum of the District is millstone grit, overlaid in places by the lower coal measures. The sub-soil is chiefly loam, but much of the valley is occupied by beds of boulder clay and gravel, and on one of these the greater part of the town of Bingley is built. Besides the drainage areas mentioned the District includes, in the East, part of the valley of Gill Beck, a stream which joins the Aire about three miles below Bingley. The greatest breadth of the District is about eight miles, from North-East to South-West, and the least, from North-West to South-East, about three miles. The total area is stated to be 11,675 acres.

**Social Conditions.**—The greater part of the population is employed in one branch or another of the woollen trade, *i.e.* wool-combing, spinning, or weaving. Many women, both married and single, are engaged in factory work, and a large majority of the children over school age are employed in the same industry. Other occupations of importance are farming (chiefly dairy farming), market gardening, stone quarrying and stone dressing. With the exception of the last mentioned I do not consider that any of these occupations adversely affect the health of the workers, but the employment of married women in factories is not conducive to the welfare of the younger children.

**Hospital Treatment** for non-infectious cases is provided by the Bingley Cottage Hospital with 20 beds. This is barely sufficient for the needs of the District but extensions are promised. It is especially desirable that a ward should be provided for children as soon as possible.

**Two District Nurses** are employed by Voluntary Associations, one working in Bingley and the neighbourhood, and one at Wilsden and Harden. There appears to be at present no prospect of similar provision for Cullingworth.

**Vital Statistics** are contained in the following tables which have been prepared as in former years. The most marked feature of these is the greatly increased birth rate as compared with recent years. It is of some interest to compare the figures for 1920 with those for 1913, the last year uninfluenced by war conditions. In 1913 the number of births was 374, a birth-rate of 19·9 per 1,000. In 1920 the number of births was 392, a birth-rate of 21·2, being an increase of 4·8 per cent. The infantile death-rate shows only a slight diminution, 84 per 1,000 births as against 85 per 1,000 in 1913, the average of the intervening six years having been 80 per 1,000. The number of deaths at all ages in 1913 was 292, a general death-rate of 15·5. In 1920 the number was 262, a death-rate of 14·1, being a decrease of 10·3 per cent.

Table I.—Vital Statistics of whole District during 1920 and previous years.

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District. 8	of Residents not registered in the District. 9	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 Net Births. 11	Number.	Rate.
1915	18,714	316	317	16·9	241	12·8	2	38	26	82	277	14·8
1916	18,615 for death rate 20,253 for birth rate	299	302	14·9	231	12·8	6	33	30	99	258	13·8
1917	17,031 for death rate 18,985 for birth rate	223	223	11·7	213	12·5	6	34	18	80	241	14·1
1918	16,735 for death rate 18,751 for birth rate	215	215	11·5	306	18·3	6	30	18	83	324	19·4
1919	17,822 for death rate 18,565 for birth rate	253	253	13·6	231	13·0	0	31	17	67	262	14·6
1920	18,532	392	392	21·2	229	12·4	1	35	33	84	263	14·2

Area of District in acres (land

and inland water) ... 11,675.

Total population at all ages

...

18,759

At Census 1911.

Total families or separate occupiers

...

4,748



Table II.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1920.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Age not stated.	
		Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65		
Diphtheria, including Membranous									
Croup ...	82	17	47	10	4	2	2	76	
Erysipelas ...	8	1			3	3	1		
Measles ...									
Scarlet Fever...	28	5	15	5	2			20	
Enteric Fever...	2			1		1		1	
Puerperal Fever	1								
Anthrax ...									
Pneumonia ...	5			1	3	1			
Malaria ...	9			2	7				
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6								
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	39	1	1	13	19	5			
Other forms of Tuberculosis	14	2	7	4	1				
Encephalitis Lethargica	2		2					2	
Totals	196	7	26	36	39	12	1	3	99

Isolation Hospital :—Keighley and Bingley Joint Hospital.

Table III.—Deaths Registered during the Calendar Year 1920, classified by age and cause.

CAUSES OF DEATH			Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.										Total Deaths whether of 'Residents' or 'Non-Residents' in Institutions in the District
All Causes	{ Certified Uncertified	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards			
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
All Causes	{ Certified Uncertified	2 260 3	33 1	2	4	7	7	36 1	62 1	109	11 12		
Measles ..	..	2		1	1								
Scarlet Fever ..	..	2			1	1							
Diphtheria and Croup ..	..	1											
Influenza ..	..	6		1			1	1	2	1			
Erysipelas ..	..												
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	..	16		1	1		1	11	1	1			
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	..	2	1										
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	4				1		1	2	16	4		
Cancer, Malignant Disease ..	..	28						3	9				
Meningitis ..	..	3	1				1	5	18				
Organic Heart Disease ..	..	47				1	1						
Bronchitis ..	..	19	2					4	4				
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	..	15	5					1		22			
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ..	..	3	1							17			
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ..	..	1								2	1		
Appendicitis and Typhylitis ..	..	3				1			2				
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ..	..	4						1	3				
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ..	..	2						2			1		
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Births ..	..	18	18										
Violent Deaths excluding Suicide ..	..	6	1		1		1	1	2	1	1		
Other Defined Diseases ..	..	79	4		1	1	1	5	19	48	5		
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ..	..	1											
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	..	1				1							
Totals ..	..	263	34	2	4	7	7	37	63	109	12		



Table IV.—Infant Mortality. 1920—Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year
ALL CAUSES {	Certified ...	12	1	1	14	9	2	4	3	32
	Uncertified	1			1					1
Convulsions	...	1		1	1					1
Congenital Malformations	...				1					1
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	1	1		2	2		1	1	5
Congenital Syphilis	...					1				2
Tuberculous Meningitis	...								1	1
Icterus Neonatorum	...					1				1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...					1				1
Bronchitis	...					1				1
Pneumonia (all forms)	...					1				1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...					1	1	8		5
Premature Birth	...	8			8	1				1
Suffocation, (Accidental)	...	2			2					9
Congenital Debility	...	1			1	1				2
Rickets	...								1	2
...	...									1
Nett Births {	Legitimate	369	Nett Deaths in the year				{		Legitimate Infants	30
in the year	Illegitimate	23					{		Illegitimate Infants	8

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

**Water.**—The Water Supply of the District is derived in part from Bradford Water-works and in part from local sources. Three reservoirs, with a total capacity of over 5,000,000 gallons are owned by the Council. The supply from these and from Bradford is constant unless interrupted by severe drought. The villages of Harden and Cottingley are supplied from private sources, and the former, especially in the Mooredge and Harden Brow district, is liable to pollution.

**Rivers and Streams** in the District are polluted or liable to pollution from untreated sewage, at Crack Lane, Wilsden. Plans are prepared and an application is being made for borrowing powers to deal with this.

**Drainage and Sewerage.**—With the exception of Ryecroft, Harecrofts, and part of Wilsden, all the hamlets and villages have now been connected with the main sewerage system conveying sewage to Dowley Gap for treatment. During 1920 a sewer was laid from new houses at Harden to connect these with the main sewer a distance of about 300 yards. At Haworth Road, Wilsden, a sewer 300 yards long has been laid to connect with the main sewer the houses to be built there under the Council's Housing Scheme. The Sewage Disposal Works at Dowley Gap, comprise storm tanks, motor-driven screens, detritus tanks, precipitation tanks, percolating filters, humus tanks and land-beds. The effluent is well up to the required standard. Sludge is lifted to sludge-lagoons by compressed air.

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The following Table gives the Alterations and Additions to  
W.C. and Ashes-place accommodation over  
a period of thirteen years.

Years	Reconstruction of Water Closet and Ashpit Accommodation							
	Provided				Dispensed with			
	Water Closets	Dry Ash Places	Dry Ash Bins	Slop Water Closets	Midden Closets	Pail Closets	Covered Middens	Open Middens
1908	144	38		8	80	2	25	11
1909	530	136	3	9	246	55	85	28
1910	363	106	4	1	212	21	82	20
1911	133	37	2		105	40	29	12
1912	169	50	8		90	43	21	32
1913	105	42	7		76		29	18
1914	111	20	17		56	20	26	10
1915	61	14	9		32	13	16	9
1916	38	2	6		5	21	2	1
1917	10	1			4	3	1	
1918	6	1			1			1
1919	23				5	1	1	1
1920	53	3	2		5	1	2	3
Totals	1746	450	58	18	917	220	319	146

The following Table shows the types of Closet Accommodation and Receptacles in the different parts of the District at the end of 1920.

Division	Water Closets	Slop Water Closets	Pail Closets	Midden Closets	Open Middens	Covered Middens	Dry Ashes Bins	Dry Ashes Places
Bingley ...	2212	730	55	83	17	30	355	913
Cottingley	106	16	4	49	18	15	18	28
Harden ...	59	6	9	112	44	17		8
Crossflats	249	31	2	25	10	9	15	71
Mickle'wte	142	3	10	24	9	6	14	12
Culling'th	143	30	36	60	34	21	17	78
Gilstead	37	5		23	5	11	7	13
Eldwick	80	3	26	47	11	14	13	22
Wilsden	267	54	97	259	120	84	66	104
Totals ...	3295	878	239	682	268	207	505	1249

From these Tables it will be seen that progress has been slow in recent years, although there was an increase in the number of water closets provided in 1920. Making allowance for the number of isolated houses in the district, the proportion of midden-closets is still much too high, especially at Harden and Wilsden, and a vigorous attempt ought to be made to supplant these at an early date.

**Scavenging**—The whole of this work is done by the Council's employees. Dry ash-bins, excreta pails, and dry ash places are emptied and cleared every week, every fortnight or every month. Middens are cleared every month, or in outlying parts every two or three months. Refuse is disposed of at the Council's Tip at Dowley Gap, about a mile from the town. In some outlying parts disused quarries are made use of as tips, and in a few cases refuse is taken by farmers.

**Sanitary Inspection of District.**—The following table has been prepared by the Sanitary Inspector in accordance with the Local Government Board's Order of 13th December, 1910.

# SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

Number of Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector		Notices Out-standing at end of 1919	Notices Served		Notices Complied with	Summonses		Notices Out-standing at end of 1920
			Informal	Formal		Served	Dismissed	
Dwellingshouses	...	301	23	4	57			21
Factories and Workshops	...	82	4	2	16			7
Cow Sheds	...	159		3	3			
Slaughter-houses and Food Shops	...	832						
Offensive Trades	...	26						
Common Lodging Houses	...	5						
Smoke Observations	...	26	1		1			

Defects discovered were as follows :—

{ Houses with Defective Closet accommodation	...	29
{ Houses with Defective Drainage...	...	31
{ Houses affected with Dampness	...	7
{ Houses where Overcrowding occurred	...	3

Houses with Defective W.C.	...	46
Dirty Houses	...	3



## Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-Laws or Regulations.

The following is a list of such premises in the district :—

Slaughter-houses	...	...	12
Offensive Trades.			
Tripe-boilers	...	...	2
Fell-mongers	...	...	1
Gut-scrapers	...	...	1
Tanners ...	...	..	3
Fried fish shops		...	12
	Total	...	19
Lodging-houses		...	1

**Schools.**—The sanitary condition and water supply of the public elementary schools is satisfactory. During the year eight recommendations were made by me advising closure of Infants' Departments of schools for periods varying from one week to three weeks on account of the occurrence or prevalence of infectious disease among the pupils, viz :- for measles on five occasions, for measles and mumps together, once ; for mumps, once ; and for chicken-pox, once.

## FOOD.

(a) **Milk supply.**—There are 124 dairy farms in the district with 218 cowsheds. Much of the milk produced is sent to Leeds and Bradford, and little if any, is imported. Milk is distributed by 30 registered dealers. Details of inspection are given by the Sanitary inspector in his report. Some of the cowsheds are badly in need of structural alterations. The milk is, as a whole, of good quality, and the only complaint I have to make, as regards distribution is that I wish the milk dealers could revert to the pre-war custom of delivering milk twice a day. Delivery once a day means that much of the milk is a day old before it is consumed, and this especially in warm weather, constitutes a real danger to infants.

Milk (Mothers and Children) Order 1919. During 1920 nine applications for a supply of milk for infants or nursing mothers were made and allowed, and ten grants made during 1919 were continued. The cost of these grants for the year amounted to about £50. All applications were considered by the Chairman of the Welfare Committee and the Medical Officer, and one or two pints daily were allowed in suitable cases. The cases were all reviewed monthly, and the supply renewed if it was considered necessary.

(b) **Meat.**—Details of inspection of food-shops and slaughter houses are given by the Sanitary Inspector in his report. There is no public abattoir in the district, but the Sanitary Inspector endeavours to attend slaughter-houses at the time of slaughter as far as practicable. No action was taken under Section 117 of the Public Health Act, 1875, nor were any carcasses or parts of carcasses condemned on account of tuberculosis.

Number of slaughter-houses in use in the district at the dates mentioned—

		In 1914.	In Jan. 1920.	In Dec. 1920.
Registered	...	5	5	5
Licensed	...	8	7	7
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	13	12	12

(c) **Other Foods.**—Inspection of Food is one of the duties of the Sanitary Inspector. There are 22 bake-houses in the district all of which are in good sanitary condition.

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1920, as in 1919, cases of Diphtheria continued to occur. The total number was 82, of which 76 were admitted to hospital. There was only one fatal case, a child of eight years old, who died suddenly before receiving medical attention. Although free use is made of the facilities for bacteriological examination afforded by the West Riding Laboratory, medical practitioners often find it very difficult to form an opinion as to the infectious nature of sore throats, and consider it the safer practice in doubtful cases to advise the patient's removal to hospital. Antitoxin is supplied by the Council free of charge to Doctors who apply for it.

Twenty-eight cases of **Scarlet Fever** were notified, of whom 20 were sent to hospital. Two of the patients died, both children of school age.

The Tables on pp. 18 and 19 show the distribution of diphtheria and scarlet fever as regards locality, period of the year and age of the patient.

Two cases of **Encephalitis lethargica** were notified, one in January and one in February. Both were isolated in Hospital. One died and the other recovered. There was no discoverable connection between the two. A third doubtful case occurred at Cullingworth and was admitted to the Cottage Hospital but the diagnosis was not confirmed.

Nine cases of **Malaria** were notified, all men who had served abroad.

The notification of **Pneumonia** is not very strictly carried out, but five cases were reported during the year.

No vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer under the Public Health (small pox prevention) Regulations 1917.

Table showing number of Cases of Diphtheria in different parts of the District in each month of 1920.

Month.	Bingley.	Cottingley.	Harden.	Grossflatts and Micklethwaite.	Eldwick.	Cullingworth.	Wilsden.	Totals.	0-5 years.	5-15 years	15 years and upwards.
January	11		1			7	2	21	7	10	4
February	8			1		7	1	17	4	11	2
March ...	2					3		5		3	2
April ...	5					3	1	9	2	5	2
May ...	3						1	4		4	
June ...	1					1		2	1	1	
July ...	3						1	3	1	2	
August ...	2	1				2		5		3	2
September	2							2		1	1
October	2							2	1	1	
November	7				1	2		10	1	6	3
December					1	1		2	1	1	
Totals...	45	1	1	1	2	26	6	82	18	48	16

**Table showing number of Cases of Scarlet Fever in  
different parts of the District in each  
month of 1920.**

Month.	Bingley.	Cottingley.	Harden.	Crossflatts and Micklethwaite	Eldwick.	Cullingworth.	Wilsden.	Totals.	0—5 years.	5—15 years.	15 years and upwards.
January	2							2		2	
February	1							1	1		
March ...	1	1						2			2
April ...											
May ...											
June ...											
July ...		1						1		1	
August ...	3				1			4	1	1	2
September	4							4	3		1
October ...	3				1			4		4	
November	8			1				9	1	6	2
December	1							1		1	
Totals ...	23	2		1	2			28	6	15	7



**Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases.**—Intimation of the occurrence of these among school children is received from the Education Authority, and action is taken when necessary either in the form of visitation by the Health Visitor or of school closure.

Six persons died from **Influenza**, all within the early months of the year.

The majority of the cases of **Pulmonary Tuberculosis** are notified by Medical Practitioners at some period of the illness. Of sixteen deaths from this disease ten had been notified, and six had not. The number of notifications received during the year was 39, of whom 2 were under 15 years old. **From other forms of Tuberculosis** there were 6 deaths, 2 of which had been notified as tuberculosis. During the year 14 notifications were received, 9 of the cases being under 15 years old.



## Maternity and Child Welfare.

The health of Children under five years of age is attended to, as far as public service is concerned, by two **Health Visitors**, one of whom works over the whole district except Wilsden and Harden and combines with health-visiting the duties of school-nurse for the same area. She is also school-nurse and health-visitor for East Morton and Riddlesden, under the West Riding County Council. Her time is wholly occupied by these duties and is about equally divided between supervision of children under school age and of those attending school. The second health visitor lives at Harden, and is health visitor, school nurse, and district nurse for Wilsden and Harden. The number of visits paid to the homes of children by the two visitors during the year was as follows :—

Visits to Infants under 1 year, 1611, of which 360 were first visits

Visits to Children between 1 and 5 years, 633. Total visits 2244

Meetings of the **Infants' Centre or Babies' Welcome** are held at the Technical School every Thursday afternoon. The average attendance at these meetings during 1920 was 41 ; the total number of children attending 273 ; and the total number of attendances 1604. In February a branch centre was opened at Royd House, Wilsden, where meetings have since been held every alternate Tuesday. The average attendance there during the year was 16 ; the number of children who attended 99 ; and the total number of attendances made 336. These figures show that 362 children in all attended at the centres, which is a very satisfactory proportion of the infant population ; the births during the year being 392 in number. All meetings, both at Bingley and Wilsden are attended by the Medical Officer and one of the Health Visitors. All children are weighed. All children are examined by the Medical Officer at their first attendance and subsequently as often as necessary if they are not making satisfactory progress or if their mothers ask for advice. A record is kept of each child's condition. General instructions in the form of short talks on Infant Welfare is given to the mothers by the Medical Officer or the Health Visitor. Mothers are shown how to make suitable garments for their children, and certain materials for these are sold at cost price. " Glaxo " (dried

milk) and Virol are also sold at cost price to cases in which their use is advised by the Medical Officer. Members of the Ladies' Committee and others act as voluntary helpers, and I wish to express my thanks for their invaluable assistance.

**Still-Births** are made the subject of enquiry by the Health Visitors in cases where no Doctor is known to have been in attendance, and all infantile deaths are enquired into.

It has not been found practicable to continue the **Ante-Natal Centre** during the year, but the need for such work is great, and I trust that it will be resumed during 1921.

### **The Supply of milk to Infants and Nursing Mothers.**

During 1920, nine new applications were granted and ten grants made during 1919 were continued. The cost of these supplies amounted to about £50. All applications were considered by the Chairman of the Welfare Committee and the Medical Officer and grants of one or two pints daily were made to suitable cases for not more than a month at a time.

Sufficient **co-ordination** between the Child Welfare work and the School Medical Service is assured by the fact that the Health Visitors are also School Nurses.

**Infectious Diseases Affecting Parturient Women, Infants and Young Children.**—One case of Puerperal Fever was notified, which recovered. Six cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were also notified. Of these, five have suffered no permanent ill effects from the disease, but in one the sight of one eye is destroyed. Ophthalmia cases are visited by the health visitor, and severe cases are sent to Bradford Eye and Ear Hospital where they are admitted along with the mother if necessary. No epidemic of measles, whooping-cough, or diarrhoea occurred during the year, nor was any case of polio-myelitis notified.

## SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

(1) **The Officials of the Sanitary Department** are the Medical Officer of Health, the Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Nuisances who is also Inspector of Buildings and Inspector of Canal Boats, an Assistant Sanitary Inspector for Wilsden and Cullingworth Wards, who is also Assistant Water Manager for these Wards, two Health Visitors, one working in Bingley, Cullingworth, Crossflats, Cottingley, Eldwick, and Gilstead, and the other in Wilsden and Harden. The former also acts as School Nurse, and the latter as School Nurse and District Nurse, each in her own District. In addition to these duties the Bingley Health Visitor works in Riddlesden and East and West Morton, which are outside the Bingley Urban District.

The Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector is appended to this Report.

(2) **Hospital Administration.**—Cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Pneumonia, and Encephalitis Lethargica are received for treatment at the Keighley and Bingley Joint Hospital at Morton Banks, administered by the Joint Hospital Board, on which the District Council is represented. The accommodation is adequate and the management efficient. The following are the numbers of cases of each disease admitted during 1920.

Disease	Number notified				Number treated in Hospital	
Diphtheria ...	...	82	...	...	...	76
Scarlet Fever ...	...	28	...	...	...	20
Enteric Fever ...	...	2	...	...	...	1
Encephalitis Lethargica		2	...	...	...	2
Total		114				99

A hospital at Stanbury is reserved for cases of Small-pox.

(3) **The following Local Acts and General Adoptive Acts are in force in the District.**

### LOCAL ACTS.

Bingley Improvement Act, 1847.

Bingley Extension and Improvement Act, 1867.

Bingley Water and Improvement Act, 1881.

Bingley Urban District Council Act, 1901.

### ADOPTED ACTS.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890. Parts II, III and V.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907. Part II, Secs. 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33. Part III, Secs. 34, 35, 36, 37, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, and 51. Part IV., Secs. 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, and 66. Parts V. and VI. Part VII, Secs. 81 and 86. Part VIII. and Part X., Secs. 94 and 95.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

(4) **Chemical and Bacteriological Work** in connection with Infectious Disease is undertaken by the West Riding County Council at the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield. Frequent use is made of this institution for the detection of the organisms of Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, Typhoid, and Ringworm.

### HOUSING.

(1) General housing conditions in the District. Housing conditions have deteriorated during the last few years and little improvement was evident during 1920. Houses are still insufficient for the needs of the population, and a drastic overhaul of many houses which are now occupied is necessary if they are to avoid being closed as soon as provision can be made for the accommodation of the present occupiers.

(2) Writing this part of my Report at the beginning of May, 1921, it is more convenient to place before the Council the conditions as regards shortage of houses, and measures taken to remedy it at the present time rather than as they were at the end of 1920.

In my last report I stated that there was in my opinion urgent need of 200 new houses. The following figures show what progress which has been made towards supplying these.



	Houses Planned and Street laid out and Sewers	Houses in course of Erection	Houses Finished and Occupied (May 1st)
Council's Scheme			
At Crossflats ... ..		34	8
At Harden ... ..	24		
At Cullingworth ... ..	34		
At Wilsden ... ..	40	10	
By Private Builders :—			
At Bingley ... ..		1	4
At Harden ... ..		6	12
At Cottingley... ..			3
At Wilsden ... ..			3
At Hewendon... ..			1
At Cullingworth ... ..			1
Wooden Houses (temporary buildings)		1	1
Total ... ..	98	52	33

At the present time **overcrowding** exists in all parts of the District. The cause of this is the deficiency of new houses and the large proportion of small houses of two or three rooms (stated by the census returns to be respectively 9·9 and 25·3 per cent of the whole number of houses in the District.) The only measure of any avail to reduce overcrowding is to build more houses, and the steps taken and contemplated by the Council in this direction are shown above. Notices were served in regard to three cases of overcrowding.

A regards the **fitness of existing houses** the general standard varies in different parts. Houses which have been built within the last thirty years are, on the whole, satisfactory, but the same

cannot be said of older houses. The number of back-to-back houses namely, 1,624, about one-third of the whole, lowers the standard considerably. Especially at Harden and Cottingley a large proportion of houses are dilapidated and insanitary from age and neglect. Although there are no court-yards surrounded by houses, there are a number of streets closed at one end, and in these the approach to the dwellings is in many cases badly kept. Indeed, the condition of the roadway of many streets, whether thoroughfares or not, is discreditable.

The general **character of defects** found to exist in unfit houses are want of light and ventilation, and defective condition of repair, especially in regard to eaves-spouts, fall-pipes, want of pointing of walls and of painting of woodwork, resulting in dampness and decay.

Defects are to a large extent due to the lack of proper management and supervision by owners. The high cost of repairs and of labour are given as the excuse for neglect in this important matter.

### CONDITIONS AFFECTING HOUSING.

(a) **Water Supply.**—Except in parts of the village of Harden and in some isolated cases every house has a supply of water laid on, but in some of the poorer houses no sinks are provided.

(b) **Closet Accommodation.**—The desirable standard of one separate closet for each dwelling is still far from being attained. Even the modified standard of one closet for two houses has not in all cases been reached. In several cases three, and in at least one case four houses join in the common use of one privy.

(c) **Refuse Disposal.**—Dry refuse is regularly collected, and when open or closed middens have been replaced by receptacles for dry ashes, etc., storage and collection does not affect the sanitary condition of the house, but there are still 475 open or closed middens in the district, most of which might be done away with to the advantage of neighbouring houses. There are also nearly a thousand pail or midden closets, and where these exist elsewhere than attached to isolated houses their place ought certainly to be taken by water



closets. During the year 1920, five midden closets, one pail closet, two covered middens and three open middens were replaced by more sanitary arrangements. (See table on page 11.)

No action was taken regarding **unhealthy areas** nor were any complaints or representations received.

The existing **Bye-Laws** are becoming out of date, and there is a distinct need for their revision in order to provide for new methods of laying-out streets and of constructing houses.

H. ANGUS, M.D.,  
M.O.H., Bingley Urban District.

## APPENDICES.

Statistics for year ending 31st December, 1920.

### I. General.

1.	Estimated population ...	...	...	...	18532
2.	General death rate ...	...	...	...	14·2
3.	Death rate from tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	1·2
4.	Infantile mortality ...	...	...	...	84
5.	Number of dwelling-houses of all classes (approximate)				4800
6.	Number of working-class dwelling-houses (approx.)...				4500
7.	Number of new working-class houses erected			...	9

### II. Unfit Dwelling Houses.

#### I. Inspection.

(1)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	277
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (1910) ...	24
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	nil
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	55

#### II. Remedy of Defects without Service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action of the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	...	...	51
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### III. Action under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing,  
Town Planning, &c., Act 1919.

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	...	...	...	nil
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(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit	
(a) by owners                   ...           ...           ...           ...	nil
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners                   ...	nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close                   ...           ...	nil

#### B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied                   ...	4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied	
(a) by owners                   ...           ...           ...           ...	6
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners                   ...	nil
C. Proceedings under under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning &c., Act, 1909                   ...           ...	none

### III. Unhealthy Areas.

Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under Part I. or Part II. of the Act of 1890                   ...           ...           ...           ...	none
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IV. Number of houses not complying with the building bye-laws erected with consent of Local Authority under section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning &c. Act, 1919	2
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V. The members of the <b>Council's Staff who are engaged on Housing Work</b> are the Architect and Surveyor, who prepares laying-out plans, plans of houses, estimates and quantities, and supervises the erection of buildings. He has one assistant wholly engaged on the work, and one partly so engaged. The Inspector of Buildings attends to the general inspection of existing houses. He has one assistant partly occupied in the work.	
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# BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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## REPORT of the BUILDING & SANITARY INSPECTOR. for the year ending December 31st, 1920.

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TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BINGLEY.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit for your consideration my Twenty-Second Annual Report upon the Sanitary Work executed under your authority during the year ended 31st December, 1920.

**Building Plans, New Buildings, Sewers and Drainage Constructed.**—79 Building Plans have been approved, and 2 disapproved; 12 Dwelling-houses have been erected; 1394 yards of Main Sewers and 1737 yards of Drains have been constructed, and 53 drains connected up to Main Sewers. 656 visits to buildings, 15 sewers and 381 to drainage in course of construction have been made. **Central Ward**—Motor Garage in Whitley Street, Joiners' Shop in Eldon Street, 34 yds. of drainage and 5 connections to Main Sewers. **South Ward**.—Motor Garage in Ash Terrace, Detached Villa in Beech Street. 472 yards of drainage and 14 connections to Main Sewers. **West Ward**.—Joiners' Shop in Myrtle Place, 8 Dwelling-houses at Harden 390 yards of drainage and 6 connections to Main Sewers. **North Ward**.—Cottage at Springfield, Staveley Road, Workshop at Cross Lane; additions to the Bingley Auction Mart, 354 yards of drainage and 12 connections to Main Sewers. **East Ward**—Motor Garage at Eldwick, additions to a house at Glen Road, Eldwick, 318 yards of drainage and 10 connections to Main Sewers. **Wilsden Ward**—2 Dwellinghouses, 2 temporary buildings, 169 yards of drainage, and 6 connections to Main Sewers.

**Main Sewers Constructed.**—300 yards of sewers at Harden for the housing site belonging to a private owner, 469 yards of sewers at the Council's Housing Site, Crossflatts, 300 yards of sewer along the road from Ling Bob, Wilsden to the Council's Housing Site and 325 yards of sewers on the Wilsden Housing Site.

**Abatement of Nuisances.**—45 complaints have been received, 301 houses and premises have been inspected, three nuisances reported to the Council, 4 formal notices and 51 informal notices have been served. At the end of 1919 there were 23 notices outstanding; of these, 57 formal and informal notices have been complied with, 57 nuisances abated, 31 were defective house drains, 12 untrapped sink waste pipes, 9 defective water closets, 3 damp walls, 2 houses with water in cellar; 12 water closets provided, 5 midden closets, 1 pail closet, and 5 middens dispensed with, 259 visits to nuisances were made.

**Nuisances to be dealt with.**—Of the 21 notices outstanding, 11 are from Bingley, 1 Cottingley, 1 Cullingworth, 2 Low Springs, and 6 Harden, representing nuisances arising from privy and ashpit accommodation.

**Infectious Diseases and Disinfection.**—During the past year 112 cases have been notified, 131 visits have been made to houses in which infectious diseases have occurred, 117 houses have been disinfected, 63 cases were reported to the Education Department. There were 82 cases of Diphtheria, of these 76 were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and 7 were nursed at home. There were 28 cases of Scarlet Fever, 22 were removed to Hospital, and 6 were nursed at home, 2 cases of Typhoid, one was removed to Hospital and one nursed at home. 14 dwelling houses have been disinfected where deaths occurred from Tuberculosis. The drainage and sanitary arrangements of all the premises where infectious diseases have been notified have been inspected.

**Factory and Workshop Act.**—There are 112 workshops registered. Of these 32 are in Wilsden, 18 in Cullingworth, and 62 in the five other wards. There has been 82 visits made to factories



and workshops. Due attention has been paid throughout the year to cleanliness, ventilation, sanitary conveniences and drainage. 7 notices of occupation of workshops have been received from H.M. Inspector of Factories and dealt with during the year; 3 notices for means of escape in case of fire; 12 notices with respect to sanitary conveniences; 3 notices for lime washing.

**Canal Boats.**—In accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Canal Boats Act, 1884, I have made 10 visits on that part of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal which is within the limits of your district, viz :- a length of about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles. During the year 15 boats have been inspected, 30 men were on board. All the boats were registered and numbered to correspond with the certificates. There was no overcrowding, and the conditions respecting cleanliness, ventilation, painting and repairs, were well attended to.

**Common Lodging Houses.**—There is one Common Lodging House; five visits have been made to this house, and it was found to be in good order.

**Smoke Observations.**—26 observations have been made, one informal notice was served and complied with.

**Slaughter-houses and Food Shops.**—There are 12 registered slaughter-houses; 832 visits to slaughter-houses and food shops have been made, and the Bye-laws relating to cleansing, removal of blood, garbage, etc., as far as practicable have been strictly enforced.

**Offensive Trades.**—There are 19 persons engaged in offensive Trades, 2 tripe-boilers, 1 fell-monger, 1 gut-scraper, 3 tanners, and 12 fish frying shops. 26 inspections have been made strict attention being paid to cleanliness.

**Cow-sheds, Dairies and Milkshops.**—There are 124 cow-keepers entered in the report books, and 30 purveyors of milk; 159 inspections have been made of Cow-sheds and Purveyors' premises. It was necessary to draw the attention of 3 persons to the cleansing and lime washing of their premises, which was attended to.



**Visits to Outlying Parts of the District.**—84 visits to Cottingley, 37 to Crossflats and Micklethwaite, 7 to Cullingworth, 25 to Eldwick, 2 to Faweather, 23 to Harden, 1 to Thwaites, and 7 to Wilsden have been made.

**Night-soil, Dry Ashes and Rubbish Removal.**—There has been 2,289 loads removed at Bingley, 152 at Cottingley, 170 at Harden, 190 at Crossflats and Micklethwaite, 168 at Eldwick, 1013 at Cullingworth, 1458 at Wilsden, making a total of 5440 loads.

I remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS POTTER.





